## THE KANSAS MINE DISASTER

Scenes and Incidents Connected with the Deadly Explosion at Pittsburg.

Burns's Almost Miraculous Escape from Death -Trying to Learn the Cause of the Calamity-Thirty-Nine Bodies Recovered.

St. Louis, Nov. 11 .- Dispatches from Pitts burg. Kan., give the following as some of the incidents of the mine horror at that place: For hours after the explosion snuffed out the lives offully a hundred men, the scene at the pit was distressing. Poorly clad women, with babies clasped to their breasts, came through the darkness by the light cast from the bon-fires, like naggard, uncanny beings from another world. Some shricked above the storm and muttered as they fell helpiess on the shoulders of their stronger neighbors. Still others were mad in their despair, and tore their hair and garments, and would have dashed into the tomb headlong but for the strength exerted by miners from other shafts. One poor woman whose husband and two sons were in the pit, laid her three youngest children beside a blazing fire and then fell in hysterics among them. She lay unnoticed in this position until morning, when she was taken to her home, a raving maniac. At one time the crush of women and children at the shaft was so great that it was feared violence would be necessary in order to clear the way for the rescuers. The poor creatures fought each other in their despair, and in some instances inflicted severe punishment. As the night wore on the work of recovering the bodies continued antil the floor of the engine-house was strewn with mangled men. The bodies were placed in rows upon the ground, where the rain and snow beat upon them. Most of the victims were hockingly mutilated, and some were so disfigared as to be unrecognizable. All were covered with blood and dust, and many were almost stripped of their clothes. There was nothing left of the first man brought up from the dreadful hole but a bleeding, pulpy trunk. The head and arms and legs had been blown off. Many of the searchers fainted at their work. Others, stimulated by brandy and the entreaties of the demoniacal women, continued at their bloody task all through the night. Some of the victims were not disfigured. They worked in a chamber least affected by the shock, and died of asphyxiation. As fast as the bodies were brought to the surface there was a rush made to identify them, a dozen women in many cases being engaged at one time in scanning the bleeding face of some unfortunate. There are still about fifty bodies in the lower levels. Some of the victims were found buried beneath immense weights of slate, while others were discovered in groups and all kinds of positions. Two men, who are not yet identified, were tightly locked in each other's arms, and it was with great difficulty they were torn apart. Their eyes had been blown out by the explosion and their faces so horribly crushed that the bones were ground into the flesh.

Additional Details of the Disaster. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11 .- A Times special received to-night from Pittsburg, Kan., says that the searching parties at the Frontenac mine have been working without cessation all night and to-day, but only three additional bodies have been taken out. The most astounding essape recorded during the whole history of the disaster was made to-day. It amounted to alpost a miracle, and the lucky fellow, taken from the grave itself, was surrounded by a cutious and almost incredulous crowd all the morning. At 5 o'clock this morning the relief sound working at the foot of the main shaft were astounded to see an apparition approaching them. It was not one of their party, and they did not believe that there was a living man in the mine besides the ressuers. Their surprise can therefore be magined when the mysterious visitor staggered up to them, dimly outlined by the uncertain light of their lamps, and greeted them with: "Here, fellows, let us have a light." It was Henry Burns, who had for thirty-six hours been counted among the lost. He was quickly taken to the surface and there told the story of one of the most remarkable escapes from death on record. He was slightly delirious, but there was considerable coherency in his account. He related his story as follows:

"I was working in the first room, first entry, east side, when there was a roar and a shock. I at first thought I had been a sleep, and in fact was so bewildered that I did not know whether I was in this world or the next. Managing to spake a light with my only remaining match, I found that my watch had stopped at 5 o'clock. but I did not know the day or know whether it was morning or evening. I was suffering internal agonies from inhaling the after-damp. but was otherwise unhurt, and proceeded to make my way to the foot of the shaft. I do not know how long the journey lasted. After bein removed to the open air I became more nervous and delirious, and could not be made to understand the full significance of what I had under-Burns could not realize that two nights and

day had passed since he had lost consciouspess and insisted that the people were joking when they told him it was Sunday morning. He is being well cared for, and will be all right in To-night it can be positively asserted that

thirty-nine bodies have been taken from the mine, and that there are probably nine or ten more in the mine. Of the bodies already taker out, thirty-three have been taken out dead. A dozen physicians have been constantly a the scene, ready to render any assistance in their power, but the vast majority of the victims were beyond their aid. Corone Fisher impaneled a jury this forenoon, and allowed them to view the remains. The inquest will begin at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It will be a long one, as every effort will be madby both the company and the men to ascertain the cause of the awful calamity. The funera will probably take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow With the exception of two or three who will be buried by relatives or secret societies, the vic tims will be laid to rest with one service. The company will have charge of the general funeral and will see to it that the men are given Christian burial. The bodles have been cleaned up as well as possible, and placed in neat coffin ready for the solemn services of to-morrow.

Mr. W. W. Allen, superintendent of all the Santa Fe mines, arrived at noon and at once began an investigation into the cause of the ex plosion. Superintendent Robert Craig said thi afternoon that he was more than ever convince that it was due to the ignition of coal dust fol lowing an overcharge. An overcharged sho produces a flame which puffs back, gathers up dust and ignites it. The better the ventilation the more terrible the explosion in the case of dust, because of the plentiful supply of oxygen. Mr. Craig stated that every morning before work, two men were sent through the mine to examine it for gas. On Friday, the da of the calamity, they reported no gas, as usual He was of the opinion that the explesion ( caused by gas | would certainly have occurred before 5 o'clock P. M., as 164 men were working there all day with naked lamps. But it did no take place until 5:10 P. M., when they began fir ing their shots. This convinces Mr. Craig the it was a dust explosion. The mine can be pu in condition for work in three or four days, an the money damage is slight.

urdered with a Pocket-Knife.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 11.-Gustave Weihe, a grocer at 551 Colerain avenue, was fatally stabbed, at an early hour this morning, by William Buckton, a wire-worker employed by the Bromwell Manufacturing Company. The two men had been at the Sherman Club-house all night. They became engaged in a quarrel, and adjourned to the sidewalk to settle the affair. Weihe struck Buckton, and, just as the latter got to his feet, he drew his pocket-knife and s ashed Weihe across the throat, severing the

Robbed His Employers.

depot in this city, last night, by Pinkerton detectives as they were about taking a train for Boston. French has been employed the past three years by the Bridgeport Copper Company. his business being to extract silver from copper ere. For some days past he has been carrying on a system of stealing the silver thus obtained. act amount of silver taken from each ton of

the average he would appropriate the excess his own use. He soon began to spend money freely, and lived far beyond his salary, which caused the firm to investigate matters. This resulted in his arrest. He or his wife, or both, made frequent trips to Boston, to Providence and to New York, where they met agents and disposed of their plunder. When arrested, last night, they had about \$1,000 worth of silver in bars. It is thought that French has stolen from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in this manner?

HON. W. H. BARNUM.

His Condition Is No Worse, but There Is No Reason to Think He Will Recover.

LIME ROCK, Conn., Nov. 11 .- 10 P. M.-Mr. Barnum has been more comfortable to-day, and his condition is no worse. Dr. Cragin, however, gives but little encouragement. Mr. Barnum is now taking some nourishment, and there is a prospect of a comfortable night.

Mr. Barnum was born in Columbia county, New York, on Sept. 17, 1818, and is, therefore, in his seventieth year. His father was a farmer near Dover. He gave his son a common-school education, but before it had been fairly completed, the family moved to Lime Rock; where Mr. Barnum, sr., established an iron foundry. He took his son, then only eighteen years old, into partnership with him. The firm became extensively engaged in the manufacture of car wheels, and it was interested in the mining and iron interests of the Lake Superior region. The young man developed remarkable business ability. His executive powers fairly astonished those who came in contact with him. Dorman B. Eaton said of him once: "Mr. Barnum can do more business in an hour than many a man who considers himself tlever can do in a day. He can go to New York this evening, for instance, transact business amounting to half a million dollars, and be back here the following day at work again as usual." After making a fortune in business, Mr. Barnum turned his attention to politics. He entered the State Legislature in 1851. This gave him a foothold in public life. He gradually extended his sway until 1867, when he came into prominence as a congressional candidate in the Fourth district, against his namesake, P. T. Barnum. The famous showman had been nominated by the Republicans, but there were signs of disaffection in the party, which the Demo-crats took advantage of by selecting the wealthy and ambitious young politician of Lime Rock. It is one of the traditions of politics that this was one of the hottest fights ever witnessed in the old Nutmeg State. Money poured like water. There was such wholesale bribery that after William H. Barnum's election—for he did succeed in getting more votes than his opponent -an investigation was ordered. Nothing, however, came of it. The success ful candidate was re-elected to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. In May, 1876, he resigned to take a seat in the Senate, having been elected to the vacancy caused by the death of O. S. Ferry (Republican.) His election was described as an auction. and the friends of Governor English, who was Mr. Barnum's rival for the honor, declared that they had been betrayed at a cost of about \$20, 000 to Mr. Barnum. This money, it was then reported, had been contributed by Mr. Barnum in the preceding State canvass, with the distinct avowal to the Democratic committee that he would be a candidate for the senatorship. Governor English contributed \$10,000, \$7,000 less than had been asked of him. There was a lively fight, but the Governor was worsted.

At the national Democratic convention of 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair, Mr. Barnum was a delegate, and since 1872 he has been an active member of the Democratic national committee. Tilden selected him to manage the campaign of 1876, and undoubtedly he did as much to make that contest notorious as any man in the canvass. An aggressive fighter, shrewd in all sorts of political manipulation, and fertile in resources, he never hesitated to go to any length that he deemed necessary to honestly carry an election. He took great pride in the fact that he was at the head of the national committee when his party came into power four years ago. His illness prevented him from assuming the responsibilities of this campaign, though he still retained his place as chairman of the committee, and did what he could to assist Mr. Brice in his efforts to prevent the disaster of Tuesday. Mr. Barnum was married in 1847 to Miss Baker. His wife, two sons and two

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

daughters are still living.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. For Ohio and Indiana-Slightly warmer; fair;

southwesterly winds. For Illinois-Slightly warmer; fair; south-

westerly winds. For Lower Michigan-Fair; southwesterly winds; slightly warmer in eastern portions; stationary temperature in western portion. For Wisconsin and Iowa-Warmer, except in

northwestern lows; stationary temperature; fair; southwesterly winds. Local Weather Report.

H			INDL	ANAPOI	us, Nov.	11.
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Pre
7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M	30.23	51	44	West. West. West.	Clear. Clear. Clear.	.0.
ter, 33.	is a co	mpara	tive st	temen	and rec	ond

	Tem.	Precir
Normal	48	0.1
Mean	39	0.0
Departure from normal	-9	-0.10
Total excess or deficiency since Nov. 1	*47	*2.6
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1- *Plus.	-901	-1.1

General Observations.

Station.		Bar- ome- ter.	Exp.   Min.   Max		Pre- cipi- tat'n	Weath'r		
		30.06					Clear.	
	k city	30.00						
Buffaio,	N. Y	Branch Company	44				Company of the Control of the Contro	
Philadel	phia, Pa	30.16	44					
Pittsbur	g. Pa	30.20	40		50	0.4	Clear.	
	ton, D.C.	30.22	4.2		00	.04	Clear.	
	on. S. C	30.24	104	****				
Atlanta,	Ga	30.16	45		60	0.00000		
Jackson	ville. Fla.	30.20	34		00			
Pensaco			54		60		Clear.	
Montgo	nery, Ala	30.22	52				Clear.	
Vicksbu	rg, Miss		04				Clear.	
New Orl	eans, La.	30.22	56		62		Clear.	
	ock, Ark.	30.28	48		56	****	Clear.	
Galvesto		30.22	38			*****	Fair.	
	onio, Tex	30.22	54				Clear.	
Memphi	s, Tenn	30.26	48		54	• • • • •	Clear.	
Nashvill	e, Tenn	30.28			54		Clear.	
Louisvi		30.28	46		54		Clear.	
Indiana	polis, Ind.	30.26					Clear.	
Cincinn	ati, O	30.24					Clear.	
	d, O	30.16						
Toledo.		30.16	40		48		Clear.	
Marque	tte, Mien.	30.00			48		Cloud	
S. Ste. M	arie, Mich	29.96	34				Cloud	
Chicago.	, III	30.14	40	30	44		Clear.	
Cairo, Il	1	30.28						
Springfi	eld, Ill	30.24						
	tee, Wis	30.08					Fair.	
	Minn				52		Clear.	
St. Paul	, Minn	29.92			54		Fair.	
Morehea	d, Minn.	29.90	36		44			
St. Vine	ent, Minn	29.92	32		42		Clear.	
Davenp	ort, Ia	30.14	4.2	28	46		Clear.	
Dubuqu	e, Ia	30.12	42	28			Fair.	
Des Mo	nes, Ia	30.10	36				Clear.	
St. Loui	s, Mo	30.22	48				Clear.	
Kansas	City, Mo.	30.22	44	30	50		Clear.	
Ft. Sill.	Ind. T.							
Dodge (	lity, Kan.	30.06	42	30	66		Fair.	
Omaha.	Neb	30.08					Clear.	
	latte, Neb	30.02			56		Clear.	
Valentin			4.6		68		Clear.	
Yankton		30.10			62		Clear.	
Ft. Sull	v. D. T.	29.94						
Bismare	k.D.T.	29.96					Clear	
Ft. Bufe	ord, D. T.	White the same of			4.9		Fair.	
P. Arth	nr's L'd g				38		Clear.	
Qu'Ane	le, N. W.T	29.88					Fair.	
Ft. As n	ab ne.M.T	29.74	50				Clear	
Helena,		29.92	38				. Clear	
	ity, I. T.						. Clear	
Chegen	ne, W. T.	30.06	4:	22	56		Fair.	
Fr May	n'ny, W.T.	29 99	38				. Clear	
Donnes	Col	30.09	48		2 65		. Clear	
Pueblo.	Col	30.10	46		60		. Clear	
Santa P	e, N. M.	30.04	38				. Clear	
Cale I	to Cier	30.04	4:				. Clear	
SHIL LIA	ke City	.,00.00					. Clear	

Fighting in the Indian Territory. Sr. Louis, Nov. 11.-Advices from the Indian Territory say that a vigilance committee, composed of over a hundred prominent citizens of the Creek Nation, was recently formed for the purpose of capturing or driving from the nation a band of desperadoes who have long been operating in that section, making both life and property very unsafe. For two weeks past the committee, under the leadership of Captain Serblance and William Menac, have been scouring the country, and have arrested BRIDGEPORT, Coan., Nov. 11.-Miles A. | and delivered to the United States marshal French and his wife Nellie were arrested at the | some fifteen of the outlaws. Yesterday they surrounded the house of Abe Carr, in which the notorious Barrett gang were concealed, and demanded their surrender. A reply came in the form of a volley from their rifles. A battle ensued, and Moses Mointosh, a prominent citizen of the nation and a member of the committee, was killed; one of the desperadoes was killed, The company had no means of knowing the ex- and two others wounded. Reinforcements were sent for, and at last accounts 200 men had startore, which French well knew, and they trusted | ed from Muskogee and other places for the

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Winners of Prizes at the Annual Field Trial of the State Kennel Club.

Two Women End Their Lives, One by Hanging and the Other with Morphine-Results of a Rough's Blow-Family Tragedy.

INDIANA.

Results of the Recent Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club,

special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Nov. 10 .- The second appual field trials of the Indiana Kennel Club was begun at Bicknell, Ind., Nov. 1, and closed yesterday. There were twenty-eight starters in the Derby. The judges were D. C. Bergundthal, of Indianapolis; Col. A. G. Sloo, of Vincennes, and Ed S. Shultz, of Attica, Ind. Maj. J. M. Taylor, who reported the trials for the American Field, says the quality of the dogs was fully up to any ever held at any previous

trial in America. Florence Gladstone, owned by J. I. Case, ir., of Racine, Wis., was awarded first place; the second went to Bertraldo, owned by Judge Guinott, of Kansas City, Mo., and two equal thirds went to Tennie and Rod's Gal, both owned by W. B. Stafford, of Trenton, Tenn. The first prize was \$269, the second \$134.50 and two equal thirds of \$67.25. There were eighteen starters in the all-age stake, and were judged by D. C. Bergundthal, P. T. Madison and Royal Robinson, of Indianapolis. First place went to Bohemian Girl, owned by W. T. Mellier, of Kansas City, Mo.; second to Polly II, owned by J. B. Stoddard, of Kouts, Ind.; two equal thirds went to Effic Hill, owned by D. M. Barringer, of Philadelphia, Pa., and King's Mark, owned by J. I. Case, jr. The prizes were \$165 for first, \$82,50 for second and two equal thirds of \$41.25 each. Everything went off pleasantly, and evergone seemed satisfied with the decisions of the judges. The attendance, on account of the bad weather and the election, was not as large as it would have otherwise been. The tests were all satisfactory. The country surrounding Bicknell is a splendid place for having these field tests. The appouncement of the next annual test will be made later.

Ended Her Life by Hanging.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 11.-The wife of Dr. Cooper hanged herself this noon. Her eldest son found her suspended from a transom on the third floor of the residence. She had died from strangulation an hour before found. Several months ago two sons entered the Rose Polytechnic Institute here. The oldest of the boys died shortly afterward, and the family moved from New Harmony to this city. It was known that the mother was much affected by the death of her son, but there was nothing in her conduct to excite alarm. Dr. Cooper is at New Harmony, where he owns considerable property. His former wife was a daughter of Robert Dale Owen.

Suicide by Morphine.

Special to the Indianapolls Journa. RUSSIAVILLE, Nov. 10 .- Mrs. Ida Vanghan, of this place, died, at Il o'clock, this morning, from the effects of a large dose of morphine. She had been accustomed to the use of the drug for sick headache, and, yesterday evening, sent a lady friend to a drug store for 20 cents' worth, receiving ten grains, which she took in two doses-one at 4, the other at 6 P. M. Dr. G. W. Kemp was called about 2 A. M., but nothing could be done. She was recently married to William Vaughan, was about twenty years of age, the daughter of Jonathan Hodson, a wealthy and highly-respected farmer of this vicinity.

Seriously Injured by a Rough. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 11.—Several nights ago Tom Brown, a painter, of this city, was struck on the head with a club, in the hands of Bill Burrel. a noted tough, who has figured in a number of scrapes here recently. The attack was entirely unprovoked, and was caused by a political dislike Burrel had for Brown. The latter is now confined to his bed, and is in a dangerous condition as a result of the blow he received. Burrel has not yet been arrested.

Minor Notes. Joseph Hawkins, a prominent butcher of Fowler, dropped dead at the slaughter-house door yesterday afternoon. He had been a sufferer from heart disease for some time.

Francis Murphy, the great gospel temperance advocate, closed a brief engagement at Madison by speaking to large audiences, yesterday afternoon and night, at the court-house.

A forty-eight-hour rain in the vicinity of Seymour has raised White and Muscattatack rivers to an unusual height. Much stock has been drowned, thousands of bushels of corn have been swept away, and thousands more are er-

Four prisoners, confined in the jail at Tipton, made their escape, on Saturday night, by saving off the iron bars leading into the sheriffs residence. Two of them were awaiting trial for larceny, one for assault and battery with intest to kill and one for arson. They have so far eluded

Colonel W. H. Talmage, of New York, general agent of the United States government, was in Peru, on Saturday, effecting a final settlement with the Eel-river Miami Indians, of Mismi county, now numbering twenty-six persons. This is the last and final payment to be made to them under the treaties of Aug. 3, 1795, and Sept. 30, 1809, aggregating a total of \$22,000. or a per capita of \$846.16. This handful of persons represent a once great and powerful

## ILLINOIS.

A Drunken Farmer Fataliy Shoots His Wife and Seriously Wounds His Children. CENTRALIA, Nov. 11 .- A terrible tragedy was enacted at Sanderval Prairie yesterday morning. George Bredenbacker, a farmer, became intoxicated, and while in this condition obtained possession of a revolver. He then proceeded to kill off his family one by one, first shooting his wife through the abdomen, and then firing at his children. His wife will die, but the children may recover, having received only flesh wounds.

Bredenbecker was arrested and is in jail.

Brief Mention. Postmaster Dowdall's paper, the Peoria National Democrat, was sold, on Saturday, to Mr. Stone, of the Daily Transcript, to satisfy a mortgage held by the latter gentleman for

Lee Brown attempted suicide at Decatur, on Saturday, by taking laudanum, but medical assistance in time saved his life. Despondency caused by lack of employment, and superinduced by a protracted spree was the cause.

W. E. Krebs and C. S. Fuller, of Zanesville, O., have purchased the Monticello Bulletin, the organ of the Platt county Democracy. The Bulletin, under the new management, will continue to be Democratic. Messrs. Krebs and Fuller are the new editors.

Charlie Baker, the youngest son of a West-end merchant of Ottawa, fell, while at play in Lincoln school-yard, on Friday, and ran a splinter in his nostril. The splinter was removed at once and blood commenced flowing from his nose in a thin stream. It cannot be staunched, and he will doubtless bleed to death.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The large No. 2 blast-furnace of the Brooke Iron Company, at Reading, Pa., which has been idle since January, will go into operation to-day with a full complement of hands, orders having been issued to that effect. During a political quarrel at Lima, O., yester-

day, Richard McGrevy was stabbed three times

in the groin by Nicholas Nicholas. McGrevy is still living, but his wounds are believed to be fatal. Nicholas has been arrested. Near Chambersburg, Pa., Saturday night. Levi Overcash and Levi Bergenstock were driving home in a buggy, when the vehicle was run

down by a train on the Western Maryland rail-

road. Overcash was instantly killed and Bergenstock seriously injured. The Nashville Democrat made its last issue yesterday morning. A few weeks ago the principal owners and founders of the Democrat placed the stock and obtained the stock and control of the American, thus paving the way to

a consolidation of the two papers. Considerable damage was done in Kansas City by the snow-storm which raged on Friday and Friday night. The storm was accompanied by a high wind, which prostrated telegraph wires in Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. Railroad travel is also impeded on most of the roads

Leon Hedge, a colored man twenty-one years old, residing at Leavenworth, Kan., was yes- for the relief of the sufferers now amounts to terday stabbed to the heart by his wife, from several hundred dollars.

centering in Kansas City.

whom he had been separated for some time. He had gone to her room to get his photograph, which was in her possession. She was arrested.

THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.

Orange County Democrats Tried Ku-Klux Methods, but Didn't Scare Anybody. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

PAOLI, Nov. 11.-Marshal Hawkins had no deputies in Grange county on the 6th, but a form of buildozing even worse than that perpetrated by his thugs and ex-convicts was attempted. The cue was taken from the Ku-Klux Klan, but, thanks to the courage of the Republicans and the cowardice of the would-be regulators, that was one of the "good schemes" which failed to work. Large pieces of canvas, with the inscription. "BEWARE!

"YOU ARE SPOTTED!" And ornamented with skulled cross-bones, were thrown into the yards or elipped under the doors of prominent working Republicans living in strong Democratic neighborhoods. No one re-siding in neighborhoods largely Republican received such notices. It is needless to say that no Republican was made lukewarm in the cause on account of it.

People here have been wild with enthusiasm ever since they received the glorious news of the election of Indiana's great son. Everybody has given way to jubilation, and everything has been dyed the popular hue. The last ratification will be held on Wednesday evening next, after which it is the purpose to try to settle down to every-day business once more. Hon. Thomas N. Braxton, the "farmer" candidate for Congress from this (the Second) district, made a gallant fight and went down covered all over with glory. He reduced the majority more than a thousand votes from that of

Paying Novel Election Bets.

special to the Indianapolis Journal NEW CASTLE, Nov. 10. - One of the most novel and interesting sights ever witnessed in this city was the payment of three election wagers in the way of wheelbarrow rides, which took place on Broadway this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The wager was between three Republicans and three Democratic saloon-keepers. In the event of Clevelana's election the Republicans were to wheel the Democrats along Broadway, and in case of Harrison's election the Democrats were to do the wheeling. This afternoon several hundred people gathered on the street to wit ness the event. Promptly at the time set, the principals in the comedy appeared on the scene. W. D. Smith wheeled J. W. Foutz, James Dolan wheeled Shorty Hudson and Dan Kayhal wheeled P. M. Kirk. The wheelbarrows were all elaborately decorated with flags and campaign emblems. W. D. Smith, who pushed the first wheelbarrow, wore a red coat with gold trimmings and a drum-major's cap, giving him a unique and comic appearance. Some very appropriate mottoes were painted on the sides of the one-wheeled vehicles. The procession was headed by the K. of P. Band, in front of which was carried a large flag. As the procession passed along the street it provoked the greatest enthusiasm, and the forfeiture of the wagers was one of the most amusing sights ever witnessed in the city.

Ratification at Winchester.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WINCHESTER, Nov. 10.—Republicans are ratifying here to-night in a manner never seen or heard before. Huge bonfires are burning at the northeast and northwest corners of the square, and immense multitudes of Republicans, oldtime and new copverts, are making the night wild with the music of joy, while, two abreast, a great procession is parading the town, every man carrying Roman candles, which, as they blaze forth in their different colors, form a sight grand to look upon. Hundreds of hats have been consigned to the flames, and still they go. From the center of one of the fires a pole ran up about twenty-five feet high, and at the top a bunch of bandannas and an old Democratic rooser were swung. From the center tower of the court-house and twenty different locations over the roof a magnificent display of fire-works was launched forth. A number of Democrats have been inquiring where they could go to get away from this scene, but whither shall they fly?

Columbus Republicans Jollify.

Special to the Indianapolis Journes. COLUMBUS, Nov. 11.—The Republicans of this city last night held a jollification in honor of the election of Gen. Ben Harrison to the presidency of the United States. The weather was very inclement, but this disagreeable fact did not prevent hundreds of people from participating in the event. The streets were crowded with Republicans at an early hour, all vying with each other in making the most noise. The City Council in the early part of the campaign passed an ordinance prohibiting the blowing of tin horns, but this law was suspended during the demonstration last night, and pandemonium reigned nearly all night. The street parade was very creditable, and was participated in by many people. A fine display of fire-works was among the interesting features of the night's enjoy-

Ratification at Russiaville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal RUSSIAVILLE, Nov. 10.-The Republicans of this place are uproariously jubilant over the glorious national and State victory gained on last Tuesday. The town has been wild with enthusiasm ever since the news came of Republican success. A grand jollification will be held on Tuesday afternoon and night, at which time several novel bets will be paid, making part of a very interesting programme. Hon. J. B. Cheadle, Congressman-elect, will be present and address the people. No doubt the town will assume a healthy color. All the Cleveland hats that could be secured have been painted red for the occasion.

Jubilation at Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Nov. 10. - To-day the Republicans of this city held a grand ratification meeting. A large procession, consisting of people in carriages and on foot, and large decorated wagens, headed by a Republican drum corps, marched through the principal streets. Meanwhile the whistles of the numerous factories were blown continuously. The city was everflowing with enthusiastic Republicans, and every instrument of noise that could be procured was brought forth. In the evening a grand torchlight procession marched through the streets. The Republicans here are nearly wild over their success.

BELATED RETURNS.

Democrats Claim 4,000 in Virginia, but the

Estimate Is Probably Teo High. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11.-It is impossible at this time to give the vote of this State, as the official returns have not yet been received. The Dispatch to-day published a tabular statement giving the estimated vote by counties. This shows a majority for Cleveland of upwards of 4,000, but it is believed that this majority is considerably overestimated. The office of Secretary of State is closed on Sundays, and hence it is not known whether any official returns have arrived to-day or not. It is expected that the official result will be announced within the next three days.

Montana. ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11 .- A Helena special

to the Pioneer Press says Montana gives Carter. Republican, for Congress, 4,700 majority, and the Legislature will have a large Republican majority. Lord Sackville's Dilemma.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-Lord Sackville is said to be hesitating whether or not to attend the Endicott-Chamberlain wedding. Personally he desires to go, as it was at the legation ball, given in January last, that Mr. Chamberlain was introduced to his bride-elect. Officially, Lord Sackville feels that his position in this country is an anomalous one, and even for the purpose of tendering his congratulations upon the auspicious event as one of her Majesty's subjects he cannot yet determine which would be the more dignified course, to go or to stay at

Factories Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 .- A destructive fire broke out at Ninth and Market streets, about midnight, last night. McCue's carriage factory, Pringle's shoe factory, and Fink & Schinlter's furniture factory were burned. The total loss is \$100,000; insurance \$30,000.

Steamship News. New York, Nov. 11 .- Arrived: La Gascogne, from Havre; Alaska, Aurania, from Liverpool. London, Nov. 11 .- The steamer City of Berlin, from New York for Liverpool, passed Browhead this morning.

The Loss of Life at Rochester. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.-It is now known that thirty-three persons perished in the steam gauge and lantern factory fire. The fund ANOTHER BIGAMIST.

A Rascal Who Has Married Several Women, Including an Indianapolis Lady.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- An investigation begun by the police of this city into the career of a man traveling under the name of Marion D. Newman, has brought to light some very interesting things. Newman was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, brought by a woman whom he had met as the result of an advertisement stating that a gentleman desired the acquaintance of an intelligent lady, with a view to matrimony. The woman who made the charge, after au interview with Newman, refused to press it, but the police held him under suspicton to await further investigation. They have already found that he was ordained as a Methodist minister in Maine, about a dozen years ago, and that subsequently be transferred to New Jersey. been ascertained that under the names of Dehues, Noble and St. Clair, he has been married to women in Philadelphia, Jackson, Tenn., Indianapolis, and in Wisconsin. The police found in Newman's room a number of letters from respectable, but foolish young girls and women of this city, filled with expressions of the most passionate admiration for Newman. They hope to get some of his former wives to testify against him and convict him of bigamy.

More Rioting at the Bevier Mines. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11 .- A Journal special from Bevier, Mo., reports a riot at the coal mines at that place. Saturday night. A strike has been prevailing there for some months, and there have been frequent rows between the strikers and the new men. A short time ago a number of Swedes were engaged to take the places of the strikers, and on Saturday the bad feeling resulted in a pitched battle. C. J. Anderson, a Swede, was shot through the breast and killed and three other Swedes were slightly wounded It is rumored that one striker was killed, but this is not confirmed. Over a hundred shots were fired during the riot. The situation is critical, and the militia will probably be called out. Thomas Wardell, owner of the mines, was shot and killed by a mob of strikers about six weeks ago.

HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

How His Election Is Viewed by Ex-Gov. Bullock and Col. A. E. Buck, of Georgia.

Interviews in Atlanta Constitution. A reporter called on ex-Governor Bullock to obtain his views on the political situation, as it appeared yesterday morning. When the reporter made his wants known the ex-Governor

"First and foremost, then, I believe and say that the election of General Harrison will prove the greatest blessing which has befallen our section since the abolition of slavery. That gave us a chance to utilize all our natural advantages and this will make sure the doubling and quadrupling of our industries by the assurance of permanence to the protective policy for American industry."

"Then you favor a high tariff?" "Not necessarily a 'high' tariff, but I do favor the adjustment of whatever tariff is necessary to give us the needed revenue in such a way on foreign imports as to protect every industry that can be fostered in the United States. The whole system of internal taxation by federal authority and through federal officials should be swept away."

"But the great question is, how does General Harrison stand toward the South!" "I have no authority to speak for General Harrison. But if we judge by his record and his words he has only good will toward every section of his country. He was a brave and gallant federal soldier, who saw much of actual service and hard fighting, and we have never yet found one of that class who had any bitterness in his heart for our section. The bad blood of to-day does not flow in the veins of any man on either side of the great contest who was ready to shed good blood when there was danger at the front. General Harrison was one of the bravest in that position. His record since as a United States Senator and his speeches in the campaign sustain this belief.'

"But how about his political appointees in "Of course it is only fair to suppesse that he will seek the best men in the sections where appointees are needed. Of one thing we may be certain, and that is that he is under no political obligations to the organizations branded Republican in the South, and about which our people are justly alarmed. Outside of Virginia and North Carolina those organizations are numerically controlled by negroes who are not always the best of their race. These organizations are siways an excuse for the foolish attitude that most of our white people assume with regard to a race issue. But General Harrison is not indebted to them for votes in the nominating convention at Chicago. He was nominated by the delegates representing the best elements of so ciety in the free States, and is the type of candidate around whom that class of people everywhere should rally for safety against the power of vice and ignorance.'

"But how can the better elements of society here rally to a party and a President that seeks in every way to degrade our whites and mag-

nify our blacks?" "I do not know of any party or any President seeking any such result, or imbued with any such purpose. Any party proclaiming or reasonably suspected of such a policy could not carry the State of Massachusetts. If this had been the issue in the late contest General Harrison would not have carried a single State in the Union. And there will be nothing for our section to complain of in the coming administration, unless we bring it upon ourselves by kicking against the inevitable. When we surrendered our armies that were marshaled to maintain a sentiment we all agreed to 'abide by the laws.' Subsequently we were offered an option as to the enfranchisement of the negro. This we spurned, but later accepted the thirteenth. fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States as a settlement of the war issues. These amendments demand equal public advantages and privileges to all citizens. We can't change this Constitution except by successful revolution. The Congress makes national laws and the Supreme Court construes them. Our parole commits us to their obedience. It is no longer a question of preference, but of duty. Our local governments are in the hands of a majority of our lawful voters, subject to the federal Constitution-outside authority cannot now add to or take from the basis of representation. There is no authority on earth to override our 'home rule,' and we are ready and willing to see to it that such rule is in conformity with the Constitution we have sworn to support. On questions affecting federal matters, election of Congressmen, federal courts, and so forth, the Congress and general government are supreme, and we have no right or reason to object to any lawful procedure this authority may take within its own spere. If there is no cause to question the fairness or fullness of elections by which Congressmen are selected, there will be no excuse for any attempt at federal interference. "To what do you attribute the defeat of President Cleveland?

"Primarily to his free-trade message. Even the protective features of the Mills bill, and the denial of Democratic Congressmen that they favored free trade, could not overcome the shock occasioned by the President's frank expression of free-trade views, and his mistaken notion that the tariff is only a tax. To borrow the poetic reference to our delightful climate from the editorial page of to-day's Constitution, there are no butterflies on the Northwestern meadows in November, but the intelligent farmer there has his stock under cover, and surrounded by his family at the fireside, reads the fact that diversified industry makes markets for his farm produce, and his vote follows his intelligent and wellinformed judgment, while we brood over misfortunes in the past and cower before imaginary misfortunes in the future. The best interest of the Georgia farmer is identical with that of the Minnesota farmer, and ours has the advantage of the November butterfly. The second reason for the President's defeat was his mispprehension of his duty in hoarding money in the treasury. The law requires the surplus to be used in canceling the public debt. The President persisted in piling it up in the treasury to the great injury of the business of the country. These two mistakes of the President united the agriculture, the industry, and the capital of the North against him, and had we not been blinded-color-blinded-by our prejudice of caste on the negro question, the same elements in the South would have harmonized with those in the North." "What do you believe will be General Harri-

son's disposition in national matters towards "As before, let me say, I have no authority to speak for General Harrison, and only give ex-

pression to my own views. I believe he will be | and Dudley. disposed to give to our section every aid that may properly come through lederal authority. Our natural resources and opportunities are rich and attractive enough to command unlimited private capital, now that such investments are safe from the danger of free-trade legislation. But we need very liberal appropriations from the public funds to improve and enlarge our harbors and rivers, which have been neglected for a century-first, because of the old strict construction States'-rights theories, and later, because of sectional animosities. Both



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hindrances are now everlastingly dead, and we should have a larger proportion of the public fund because of our greater need. The opening of our harbors and rivers, as far as practical, will go a long way toward protecting commerce and trade from undue exactions by railway combinations. Our natural waterways give us assurance of safety, and every dollar that competent government engineers could find use for should be promptly appropriated. If our people give any evidence that such a policy is desired, and would be appreciated by us, I believe we would be sure of presidential approval of congressional appropriations in that direction. We certainly never can sature it by unmanly fault-finding over what we cannot change, or by longer hugging delusions that have wrecked us heretofore.'

"You do not sympathize, then, with the fears expressed by leading Southern statesmen as to the trouble to arise on the race question?" "No. sir, I certainly do not, and I am unable understand how a public man like Sena

Colquitt, for instance, who owes his present elevation to the negro contingent in the political contests which have placed him at the front, can now be so alarmed. It will be the fault and folly of ourselves if we do not prosper under the administration of President Harrison and the legislation of a Republicas Congress."

Colonel A. E. Buck said:

"The election of Harrison will have the effect to divide the white, and consequently the colored vote upon the tariff question in future elections. The development of the natural resources of the South will, in my judgment, be marvelous, and no section of the country needs protection on raw material, or manufactures as this. It will bring not only a larger development of its coal and iron industries, so far as the manufacture of pig-iron is concerned, but it will bring from the North a large influx of capital and men to enter upon the manufacture of all the finer products of tron and steel. No section of our country, in my opinion, will advance so rapidly in all kinds of manufacture as the South. Cleveland's election would have had the effect to depress all manufacturing er terprises. consequent upon the approval by the American people of the free-trade policy as announced the President's message of December last I think Harrison's election will result in ailay g sectional feeling, and bring about a better u . derstanding between the people North and South."

A DEMOCRATIC TRIBUTE.

General Harrison Will Administer the Affaire of Government in a Fearless Manner.

Prooklyn Eagle. A The manly, enlightened and courageous attitude he [General Harrison] assumed at the time when demagogues in both parties were abasing themselves before Denis Kearney's sand lot boodlums and agitators is the most striking and encouraging incident we can recall. He was one of the few Republican Senators who refused to sacrifice the good faith of the United States. pledged by a solemn treaty, in the interest of a gang of Pacific-coast ruffians. Judging him by the standard of this brave and honorable attitude, we should be disposed to indulge in the most sanguine anticipations. It revealed his possession of some of the very highest qualities of manhood and true statesmanship. If he is as firm and independent a President as he was a bold and patriotic Senator, the country will have nothing to fear from the result of last Tuesday's

It has been urged against the President-elect that he would not adhere to the spirit of the civil-service law; that during his Senatorship he was one of the most indefatiguable office-seekera in Washington. But what a Senator or Repsesentative does in his desire to relieve the necessities or gratify the wishes of political friends is not a sure indication of what his course would be if he were elevated to so great and so responsible an office as that of President. We prefer to judge General Harrison from the stand-point of his course during the discussion of the Chinese exclusion bill, and to make the courage and independence which he then displayed the ground of our prognosis. His deportment from the beginning to the close of the canvass strengthens our conviction that this is the true stand-point. His modest bearing, sensible, unpretentious and often clever speeches, give

assurance of a man whom the blandishments of power are not apt to lead astray, and who will preserve his balance amid all temptations and enticements. The belief so freely vented by his political opponents, that he would, if elected, be the servile instrument of his putative political creators, receives no encouragement from anything he has said or done since his nomination. On the contrary, many of his utterances have been the utterances of an original thinker, and this capacity united to firmness, self-possession and modesty is rarely associated with the nerveless, insipid character which is to be predicated of a tame, unquestioning submission to the rule of others. Such considerations dispose us to form a most

favorable opinion of the President-elect. We do

not believe that the next administration will be the administration of James G. Blaine, but the administration of Benjamin Harrison. We do not believe that the selection of his Cabinet will reflect the ambition of the politicians of the Republican party, but represent his views as to the kind of men necessary to aid him in giving the country a wise, prudent and patriotic management of its federal affairs. We do not believe that his past inclination to provide his friends with soug government berths will so powerfully survive as to make the public offices during his serm the mere prey of spoilsmen. We do not believe that his foreign policy will be agitated by any "magnetic" pulsations or be illuminated by the picturesque glare of diplomatic "fireworks." We do not believe that under him the existing tranquillity will be disturbed by any violent or revolutionary throes. As we read the man his character is conservative, not volcanic, He will put on foot no visionary schemes, indulge in no rash experiments, condescend to no partisan, proscription, seek no dramatic effect and covet no triumphs in dangerous or untrodden paths. His frank admission that he is uninstructed in the ethical refinements of political economy is not the confession of a thoughtless ignoramus, but the creditable acknowledgment of a practical man who is willing and anxious to learn. and ready to be guided by any lamp whose light commends itself to his intelligent judgment. He will, as the first semi-official outgoing from Indianapolis indicates, endeavor to give effect to the popular verdict which called him to his high office by meeting the issue of tariff reform at the very threshold of his administration. He interprets his election to mean, not that the majority are opposed to a reduction of the burdens of taxation, but that the reduction shall be made by those wito are believed to to heartily in favor of the preservation of the protective feature of our present tatiff system. He will endeavor to keep close to the course marked out by public sentiment, and in that endeavor permit no party claims to interfere with him. All this is so obviously his duty, and so undoubtedly in accord with the belief and wishes of the great body of citizens who gave him their suffrages, that General Harrison could inflict no greater national disappointment than to break the spell of these anticipations by leaning toward that element of his party which accepts Mr. Blaine as its type of statesman and sanctions the practical politics of Quay, Leeds

Miners Severely Burned. SCOTTHAVEN, Pa., Nov. 11.-There was explosion of fire-damp in the coal mines own by W. H. Brown & Sons, near Boston, Pa., y terday afternoon, when four miners, nam Joseph Muse, Wm. King, Peter Lord, and German, whose name could not be learn were severely burned. They were sitting in main entry, when the roof of an old room by fell in, driving the fire-damp out coming in contact with the lamps, it exel-